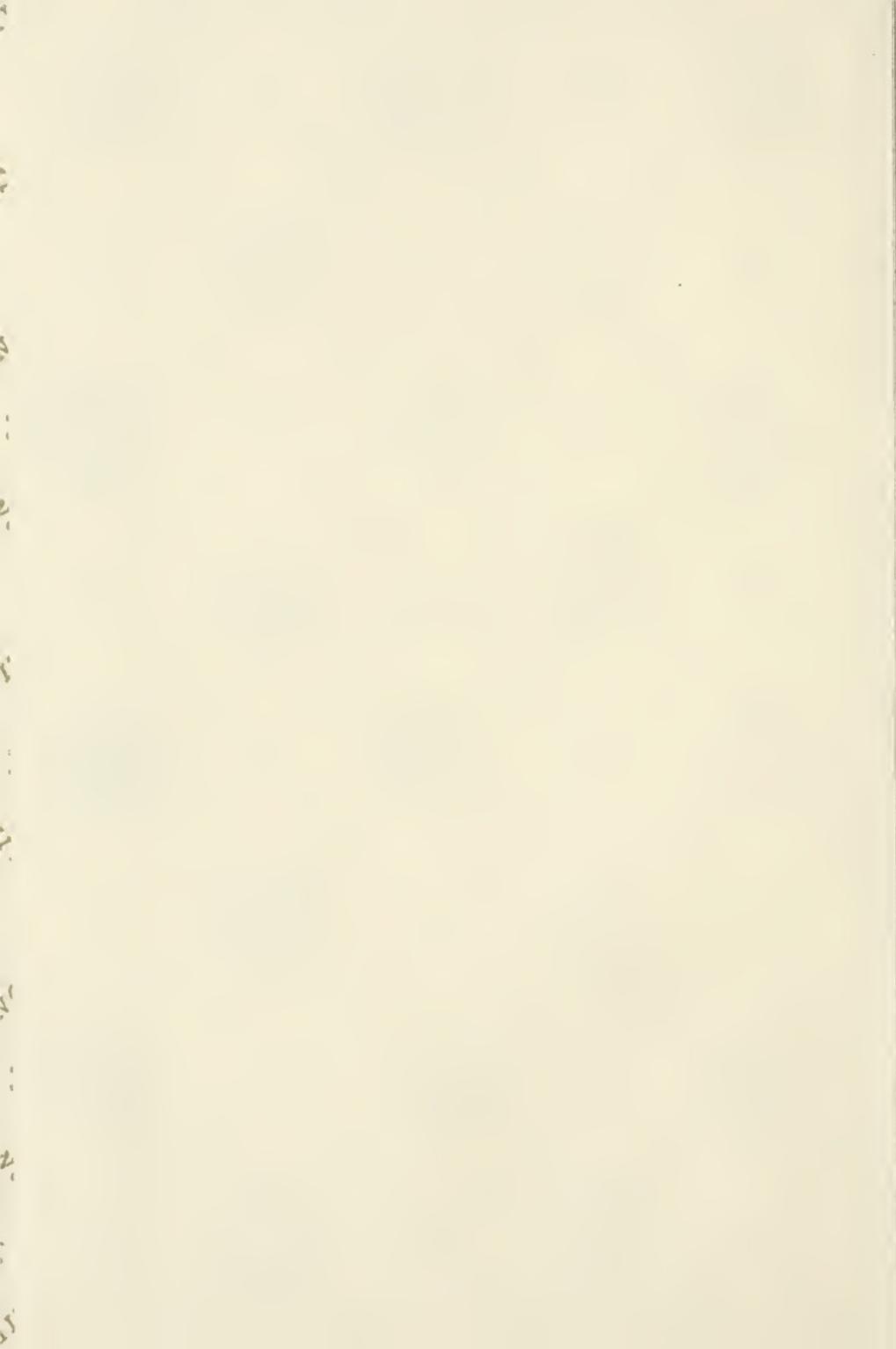


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A DAY IN  
WILLIAMSTOWN

*Guide for Visitors*

M. E. SHERMAN

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS  
THE FORGET-ME-NOT SHOP

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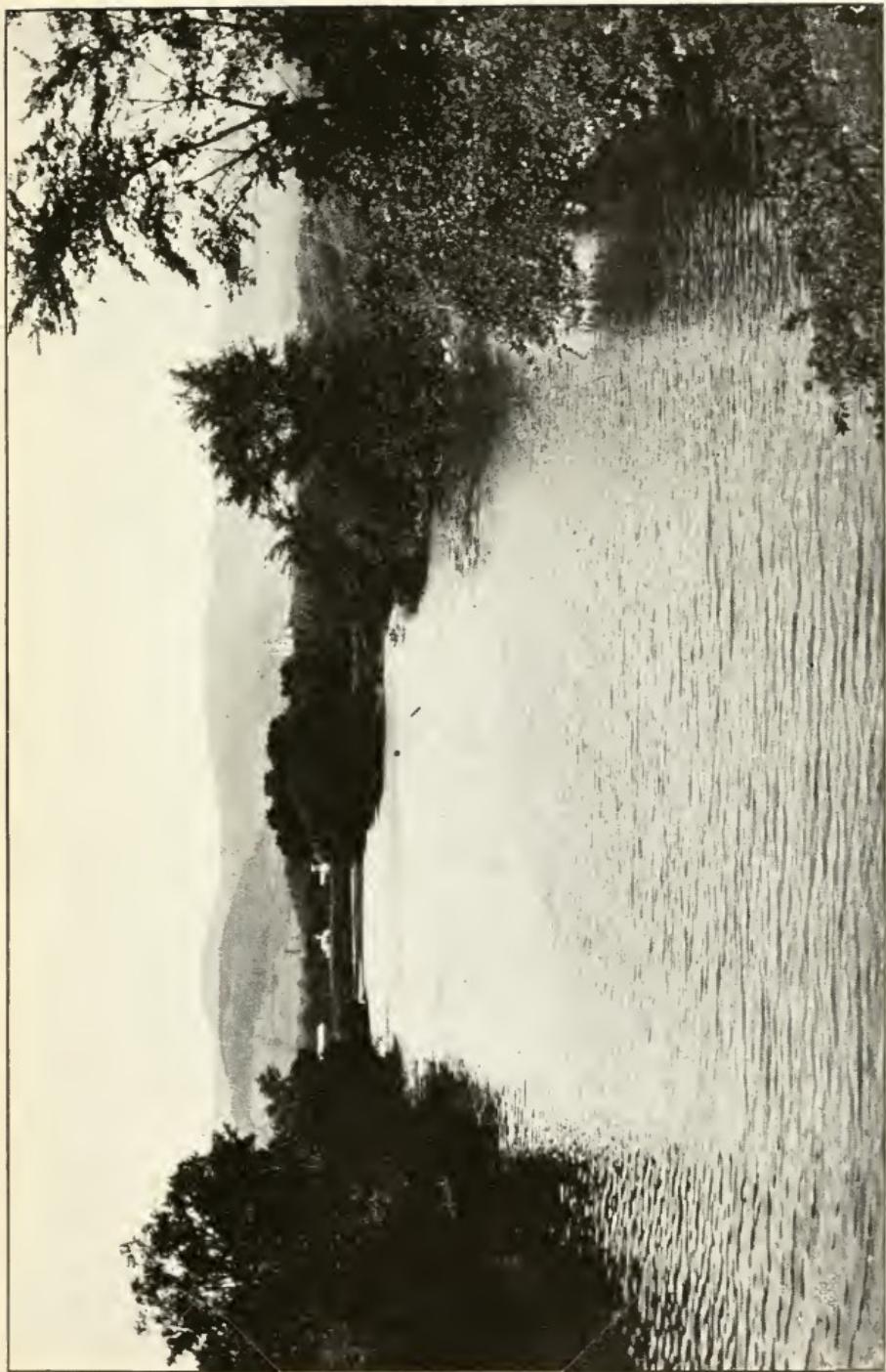
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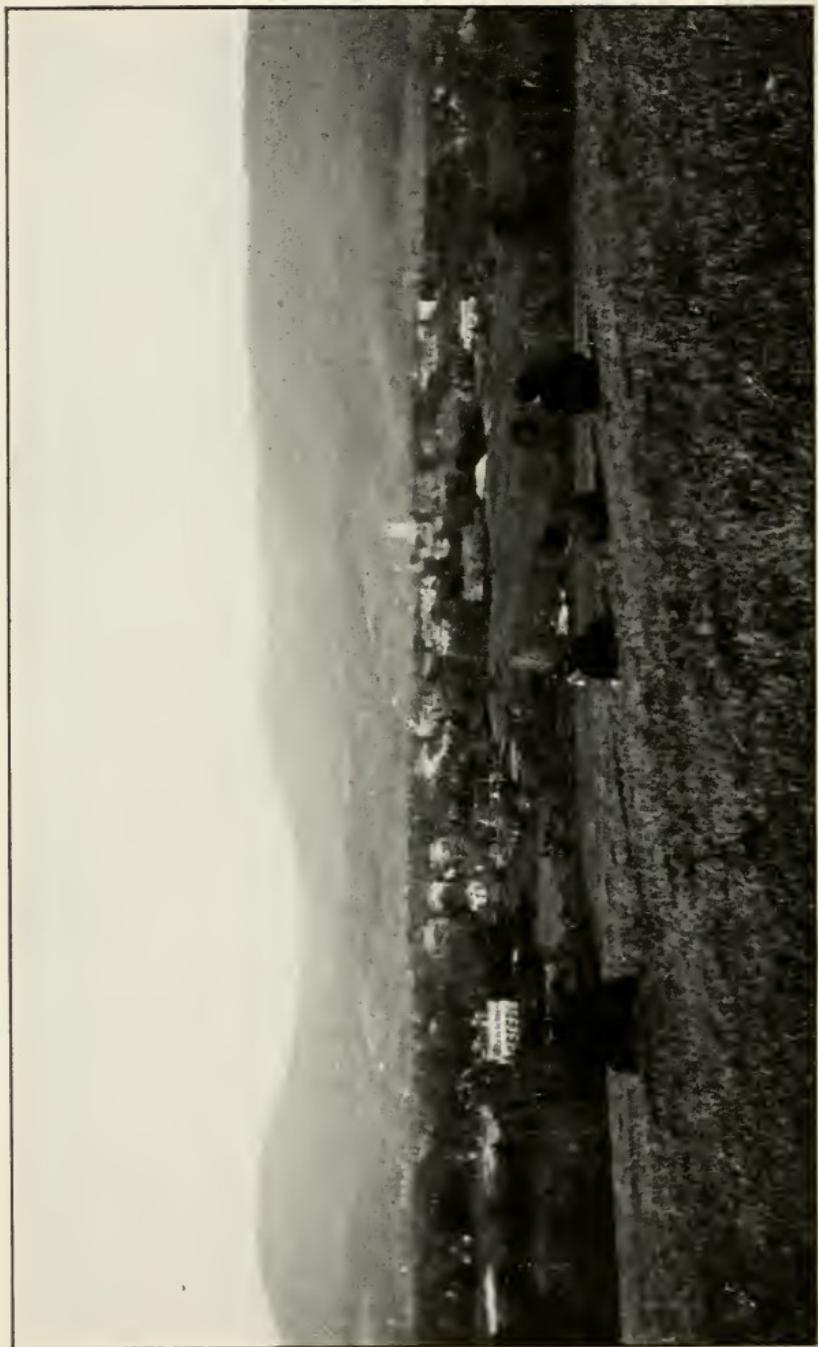
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VIEW OF WILLIAMSTOWN FROM TROLLEY



VIEW OF WILLIAMSTOWN FROM STONE HILL

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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**W**I利IAMSTOWN is situated in a beautiful valley with the Hoosac mountains on the east, the Greylock range on the south, the Taconies on the west, and the Green mountains on the north.

Williamstown and Williams College both derive their names from Colonel Ephraim Williams, who was commander of Fort Massachusetts and the founder of Williams College. In his will he appropriated certain lands to be sold and the money used "towards the support and maintenance of a free school (in a township west of Fort Massachusetts commonly called the West Township) forever, provided the said township fall within the jurisdiction of the province of the Massachusetts Bay and provided also that the Governor and General Court give the said township the name of Williamstown."

The town was incorporated under this name in 1765. Previous to that time it had been known as West Hoosac.

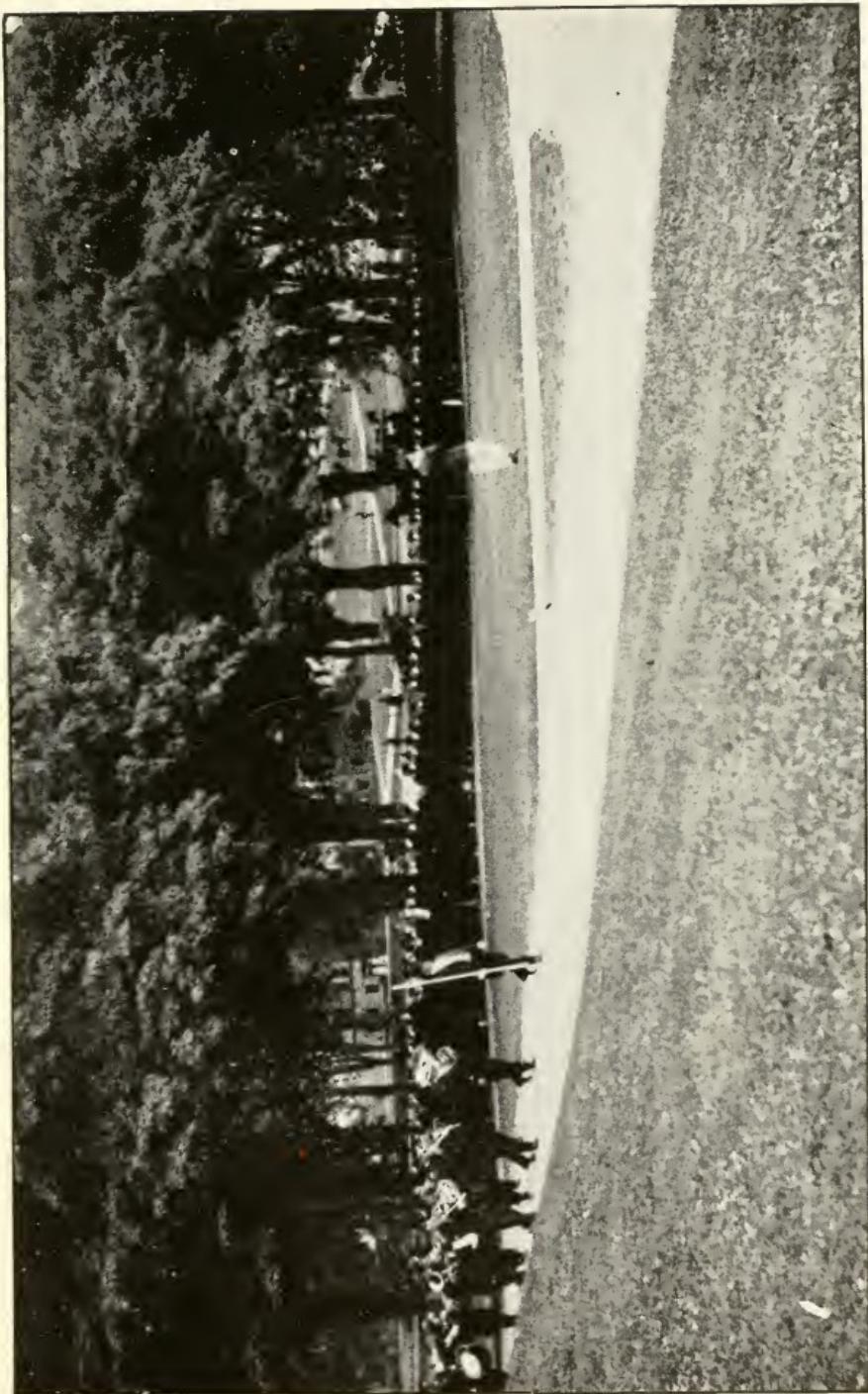
The main street of the town is fifteen rods wide, adorned by beautiful lawns and shade trees. About the year 1874 Cyrus W. Field presented the town with the sum of five thousand dollars to be used in grading and beautifying the streets, providing that all fences should be removed. In memory of his generosity "the square" at the upper end of Main street was named Field Memorial Park.

The first actual settlers in the town were soldiers from Fort Massachusetts, which was situated on the Hoosac river near North Adams. The site of this fort is marked with an elm tree, planted by the late Prof. A. L. Perry, and known as "Perry's elm." There, also, has been erected a flag pole from which float the stars and stripes. The site of this fort is visible from the highway and electric cars.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

Colonel Ephraim Williams was born in Newton, Mass., March 7th, 1715. At the outbreak of the French and Indian war he was stationed at Fort Massachusetts, as commander of the northern defenses of the Province. In 1755, as colonel, he marched with his regiment to Albany to join Sir William Johnson's expedition to Crown Point. He was killed while reconnoitering near the southern extremity of Lake George, on Sept. 8th, 1755. In 1855 the Williams alumni erected a monument to his memory near the spot where he fell.

Colonel Williams left no direct descendants and there is no known portrait of him in existence.



COLLEGE CAMPUS AND COMMENCEMENT PARADE

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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### THE PRESIDENTS OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE

---

REV. EBENEZER FITCH, D.D., 1793-1815

REV. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D.D., 1815-1821

REV. EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN, D.D., 1821-1836

REV. MARK HOPKINS, D.D., LL.D., 1836-1872

HON. PAUL ANSEL CHADBOURNE, D.D., LL.D.,  
1872-1881

FRANKLIN CARTER, Ph.D., LL.D., 1881-1901

JOHN HASKELL HEWITT, LL.D., Acting President,  
1901-1902

REV. HENRY HOPKINS, D.D., LL.D., 1902-1908

HARRY AUGUSTUS GARFIELD, LL.D., 1908-

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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### TRUSTEES OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE

---

HARRY AUGUSTUS GARFIELD, LL.D.

*President*

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, LL.D., New York, N. Y.

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, L.H.D., LL.D., New York, N. Y.

EUGENE DELANO, M.A., New York, N. Y.

HON. JAMES ROBERT DUNBAR, B.A., Brookline

BENTLEY WIRT WARREN, B.A., Boston

REV. HARRY PINNEO DEWEY, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn.

PRESIDENT HENRY LEFAVOUR, Ph.D., LL.D., Boston

PROFESSOR BLISS PERRY, L.H.D., Litt.D., LL.D., Boston

CHARLES SUMNER HOLT, B.A., Chicago, Ill.

HON. CLARK WILLIAMS, B.A., New York, N. Y.

SOLOMON BULKLEY GRIFFIN, L.H.D., Springfield

FREDERICK BEACH JENNINGS, M.A., New York, N. Y.

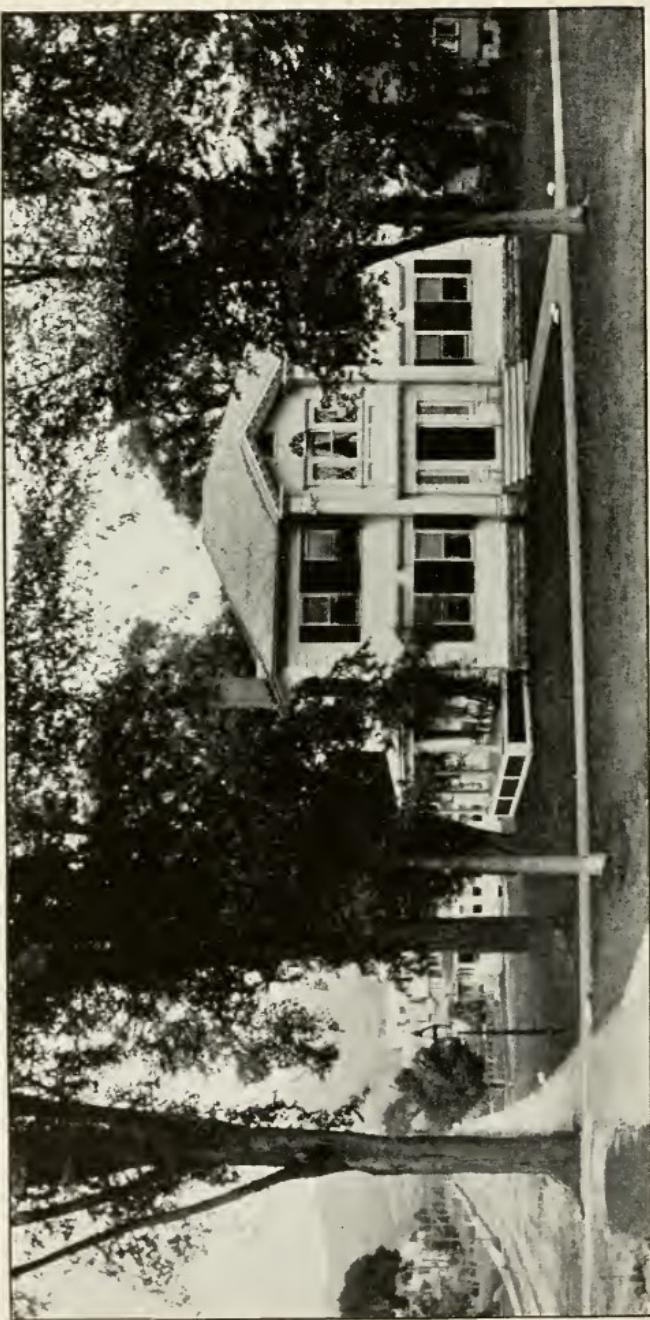
VERY REV. WILLIAM MERCER GROSVENOR, D.D. New York, N. Y.

ROBERT RAMSEY, M.A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HON. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE, LL.D., Dalton

CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, LL.B., New York, N. Y.

LOOKING DOWN SOUTHWORTH STREET FROM END OF CAR LINE



## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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Williams College was opened as a free school in 1791. Six months later the trustees sent a petition to the state legislature asking for a college charter, which was granted June 22nd, 1793. The following October the College was opened with twenty-five students. Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D.D., who had been principal of the Academy was made president of the College.

The first commencement exercises were held Sept. 2nd, 1795, in the "old meeting-house on the square."

The first college catalogue was issued in the fall of 1795, and contained the names of seventy-five students.

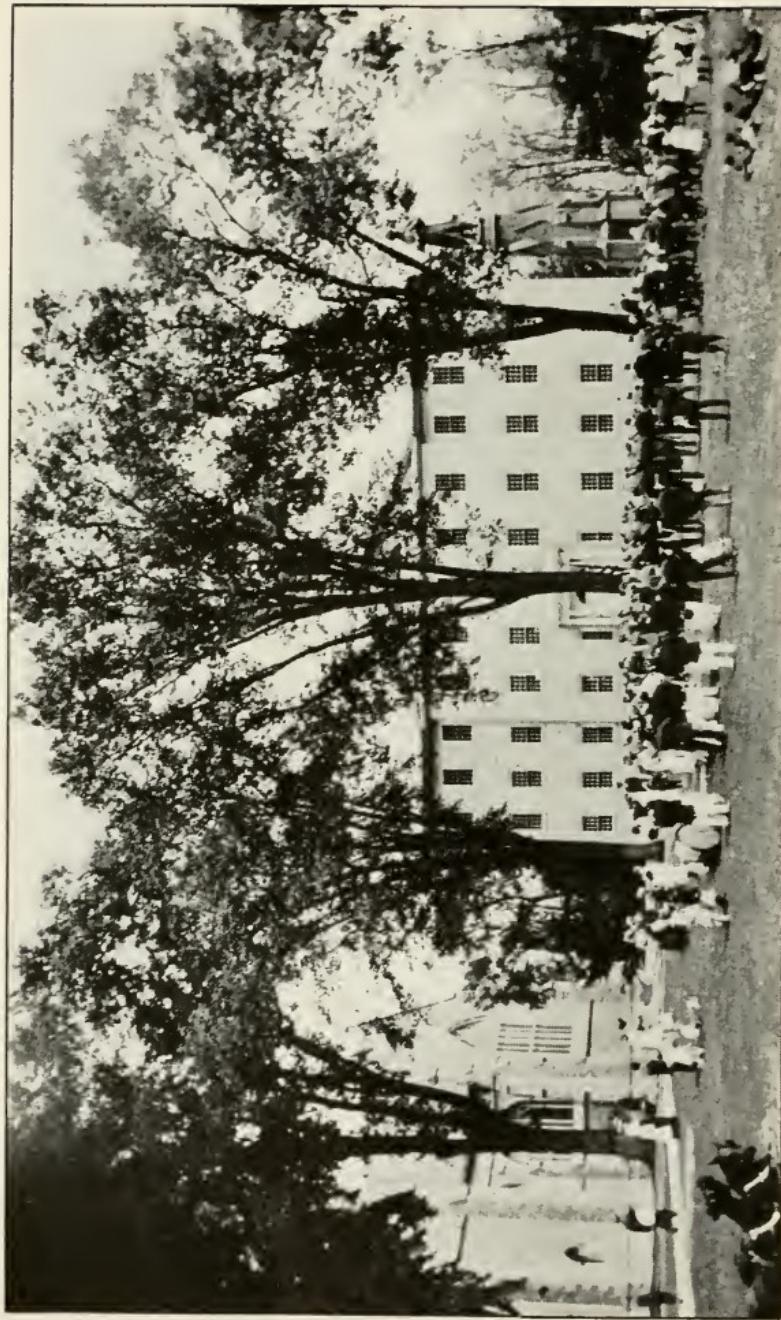
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For the purpose of making an imaginary tour of the town and helping the stranger to locate various streets and buildings, we will suppose that one has arrived in Williamstown by the Berkshire street railway line, which terminates at the corner of Main and Southworth street, just below The Forget-me-not Shop.

Starting at this point and going up the north side of Main street, we climb Consumption Hill, so named by the students in the days of Dr. Griffin, when a great many of them lived below the hill. There is a story about one who wished to be excused from chapel service or for tardiness in arriving at the service, because he had weak lungs and could not climb the hill easily. Dr. Griffin replied that "climbing the hill was the very best thing to eradicate any signs of consumption." For a time it was called Griffin's Consumption, afterwards, Consumption Hill.

The Soldiers' Monument at the summit of Consumption Hill was erected by the College alumni in 1869, in memory of the students who enlisted in the Civil war and were killed in battle.

Near the Soldiers' Monument stands Griffin Hall, built in 1828, under the personal direction of President



GRAFFIN HALL AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

VIEW FROM CHAPEL TOWER



## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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Griffin. He raised the money necessary for its erection by circulating a subscription paper, headed by his own contribution of one thousand dollars. It is thought that he drafted the plans for the building, and it is known that the copper balls and weather-vane were fastened in position under his direction. He stood across the street near old East College, and guided the workmen by motions of his hand, until each was in proper position, when at his word all was made secure.

Griffin Hall was remodelled in 1904, a central colonial doorway replacing the two single ones that were on each side of the front of the building. It was also moved back many feet from its original site, and to-day stands as one of the finest buildings on the campus. On the ground floor to the left of the entrance is a large reading room in which are kept the reference books for the various history and government courses. This room was the chapel of the college from 1828 to 1859. The large window under which the desk stood, has been kept intact. On either side are the tablets to the memory of Colonel Ephraim Williams and Woodbridge Little, a trustee in 1785. These were formerly set in the wall of this room. The window has been called "the finest architectural feature on the campus."

The Thompson Memorial Chapel is the gift of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson in memory of her husband, Frederick Ferris Thompson, who died in 1899. The corner stone was laid in 1903, and the chapel was dedicated June 21st, 1905. President Henry Hopkins presided at both services.

The architecture is that of the "English parish church of the Perpendicular Gothic style, as revived by the elder



**THOMPSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL**

Pugin and his associates toward the middle of the 19th century."

The tower is 150 feet high, a reproduction of St. Cuthbert's tower at Wells, England, and is the most conspicuous feature of the campus.

Above the tower entrance stands the figure of Hope with uplifted hand, pointing to the sky. Within is the following inscription:

"Brethren Alumni, Fellow Students, Fellow Citizens:—we are here gathered to lay the corner stone of an edifice that is to be sacred to the worship of Almighty God; to the teaching of Christian truth, and to the joyful meeting of man with man, as sons of the common Father of us all. It is to be reared and is to stand, as a majestic and enduring symbol of the democratic Catholic faith of Williams College.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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In accepting this gift we declare anew our belief that an education in which the religious nature is ignored cannot produce the highest type of man. We thus re-assert that the citizen whom the public needs and the leader whom the public must have, is the man who fears and loves God, and keeps His commandments.

We here record in imperishable stone our unalterable conviction that the highest education must always be carried on in the light and warmth of those great truths which make our Holy religion immortal.

*President Henry Hopkins, June 23rd, 1903.*

The Frederick Ferris Thompson memorial window illustrates the text: "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." The three central lights show Little Children, The Crippled, The Poor and Sorrowful. Beneath the window there is an inscription which reads as follows: "Erected to the Glory of God, and in memory of Frederick Ferris Thompson. Anno Domini MCMIII."

On the south wall of the east transept is a window in memory of Albert Hopkins, Professor of Astronomy from 1838 to 1872. The inscription reads: "The Heavens declare the Glory of God, and the firmament sheweth forth His handywork. They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." This window is of Tiffany glass, and was given by Charles Augustus Davison, class of 1845, and Abraham VanWyck VanVechten, class of 1847. It was set up in the old chapel in 1881, and removed to the Thompson Chapel in 1905.

The Garfield memorial window on the south wall of the west transept was designed by the artist LaFarge.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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**INTERIOR OF THOMPSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL**

This window also adorned the old chapel and when transferred was surrounded with new setting to correspond to the other windows of the chapel. It represents Moses at that moment in his career when the angel of the Lord brings him into a high mountain in the wilderness and shows him the Promised Land. Below is a medallion portrait of President Garfield. The inscription reads:—"James Abram Garfield twentieth president of the United States, born November 19th, 1831, died September 9th, 1881. In memory of his services to the country,—a scholar, a soldier and statesman, and in token of the universal love and sympathy called forth by his protracted suffering and untimely death, this window was placed in the chapel of his Alma Mater by his friend, Cyrus W. Field."

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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The east transept window illustrates the Natural Forces—Man rejoicing in the midst of created things. Beginning at the left the lights show in order: Electricity, Motion, Heat, and Light. The inscription reads: “The earth is the Lord’s and the fullness thereof.”

The theme of the west transept window is the preaching of the gospel, and sending forth missionaries to the people of all the world. In the central light of the upper row is a representation of Christ the Redeemer, giving the Mission to His followers to preach His Word to all nations. The commission is inscribed upon the scroll held by the angel, and passing through the five upper lights along the base of the same. The other lights of the window are devoted to the representations of the Apostles, who went forth in fulfillment of the Divine Command. In the top row, commencing at the left, the following characters are represented: 1—James the Major, with the Pilgrim’s staff, the Apostle to Spain. Philip, who preached the Gospel in Phrygia, with a staff surmounted with a small cross. 2—Peter, with his emblem, the keys; for Antioch. 3—Andrew, with the X shaped cross, the symbol of his martyrdom; for that part of the world which is now known as Russia. 4—Paul, carrying the sword, the instrument of his martyrdom, the Apostle to Greece. Barnabas, who is believed to have taught Christianity to the Romans. 5—Thomas, with the carpenter’s rule, who carried the Gospel to Carthage. James Minor, with the fuller’s club, who in particular was the apostle to Jerusalem.

In the lower row are the following: 1—Bartholomew, with his emblem, the butcher’s knife, the Apostle to India. Patrick, for Ireland, holding in his right hand the Gospel and the cross; in his left, the shamrock. 2—Denis, the Apostle to France, holding in his right hand the

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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Gospel. Boniface, the apostle to the Germans, holding his emblem, the sword piercing the Gospel. 3—Augustine of Canterbury: one figure was used in this light in order to emphasize the fact that the one represented therein was the Apostle to the English speaking world. 4—Olaf, for Norway. Columba for Scotland. 5—Francis of Assisi, who attempted to propagate the Gospel in Morocco; failing in that mission, and returning to Italy, he brought the indifferent Christian back to Holy life. David of Wales.

Windows on the east side of the nave, beginning near the transept—

1st—The King under the new law—Constantine, Arthur, Charlemagne. The Orator, John Chrysostom. The Missionary, Augustine. The Historian, Venerable Bede.

2nd—The Teacher—Mark, Matthew, John, Jude, Timothy, Titus.

3rd—The Navigator, Columbus. The Soldier, Godfrey de Bouillon. The Law-maker, Alfred. The Singer, Cecilia. The Artist, Luke. The Poet, Dante.

4th—The Holy Woman. Martha, Mary, Phoebe, Damaris, Lydia, Dorcas.

Windows on the west side of the nave beginning at the transept—

1st—The King under the old law,—Hezekiah, Solomon, Josiah. The Musician,—Miriam, David, Tubal-Cain.

2nd—The Ruler—Deborah, Moses, Samuel. The Husbandman—Adam, Joseph, Boaz.

3rd—The Warrior—Joshua, Gideon, Judas. The Architect—Bezaleel, Hiram, Zerubabel.

4th—The Prophet—Jeremiah, Isaiah, Daniel. The Shepherd—Abel, Jacob, Isaac.

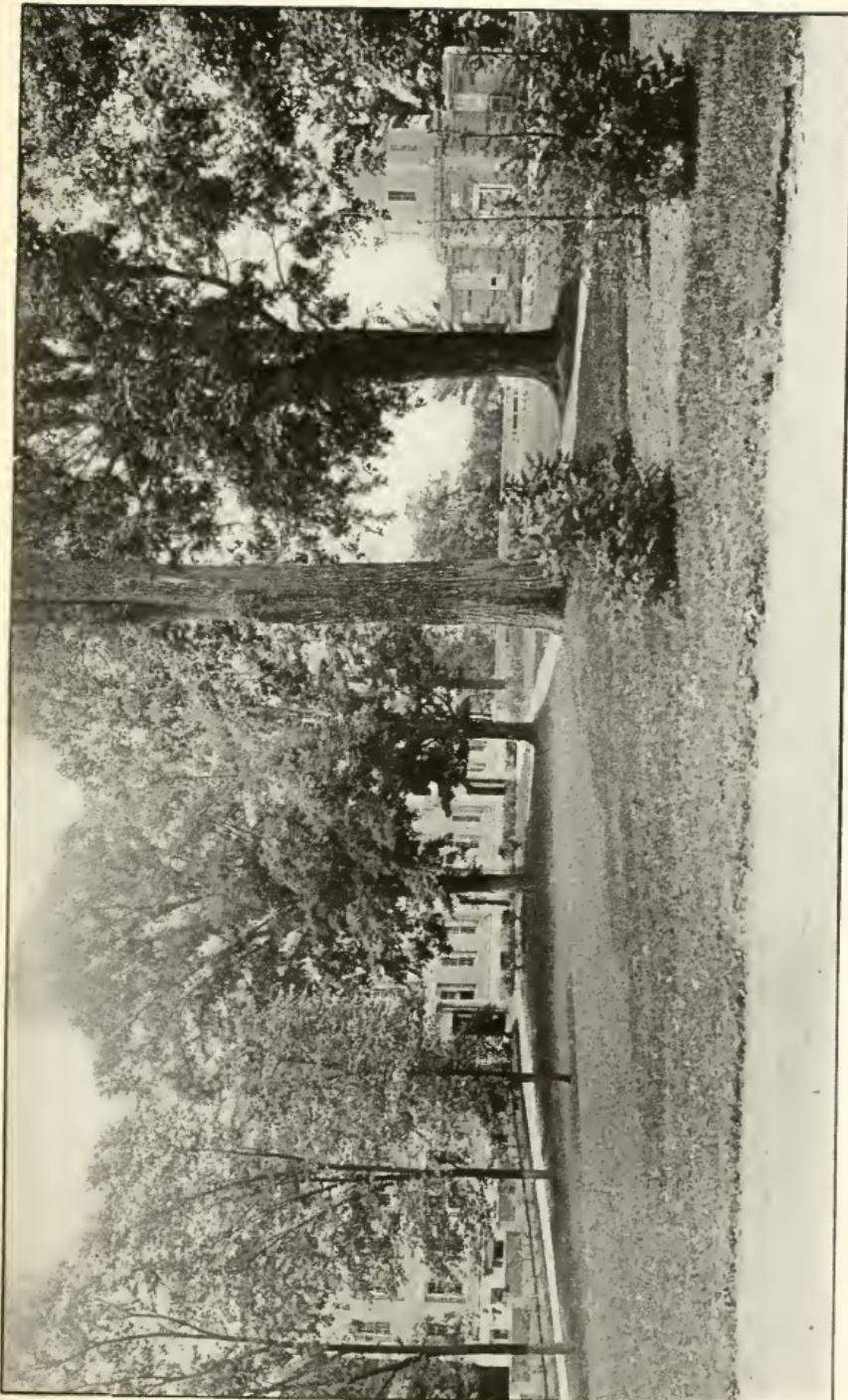
## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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The windows in the choir are representations of angels carrying musical instruments.

Chapel exercises are held every week-day morning before recitations begin, and all students are required to be present. On Sundays there is a preaching service at 10:30 a. m., and vespers at 5:30 p. m., attendance being compulsory at these services also. The choir is composed of students of the college. There is no regular pastor, but arrangements are made to have visiting preachers each Sunday. The president of the college usually conducts the vesper service, and the week-day services are conducted by members of the faculty.

BERKSHIRE QUADRANGLE



## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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On the south side of Main street opposite the Forget-me-not Shop, are several large dormitories, forming the Berkshire quadrangle. The first building near the street is Currier Hall, known also as the Commons. It was erected in 1908, the gift of Mrs. Lura Currier. The dining room accommodates about one hundred and fifty students. A large and attractive common room is fitted with easy chairs, and tables filled with the latest periodicals. A piano is also placed here for the use of the students. In this room are hung the portraits of the presidents of Williams College.

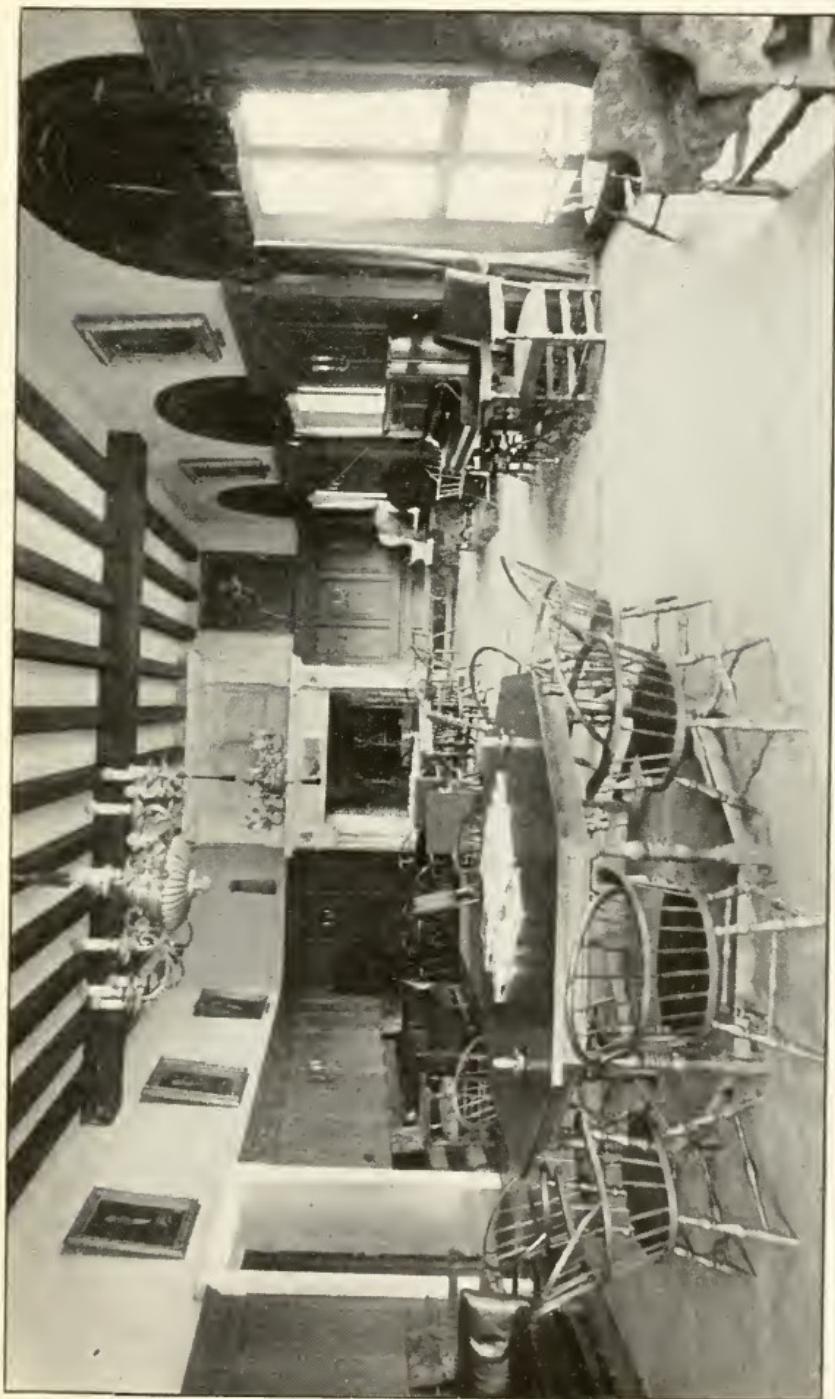
Here also were placed on Founder's Day, May 6th, 1915, portraits of Frederick Ferris Thompson, Mrs. Lura Currier, Morris K. Jesup, John Stewart Kennedy and Albert Charles Houghton, benefactors of Williams College.

The building next to Currier Hall is Berkshire Hall, erected in 1905, the gift of Williams alumni, residents of Berkshire county.

The building on the east side of the quadrangle nearest the street is East College. On this site in the year 1797, was erected the second building owned by the College. It was burned in 1841. The present building was erected on the same site in 1842. Fayerweather Hall, formerly South College, was built at the same time. The doorways of both buildings have been remodelled and the interiors repaired, but the general appearance is much the same as when built.

The first observatory erected in this country for astronomical purposes was built here in 1837, through the efforts of Prof. Albert Hopkins. It stands at the further end of the quadrangle, in the center of Smedley terrace. The second observatory was built some distance from the

INTERIOR OF CURRIER HALL



## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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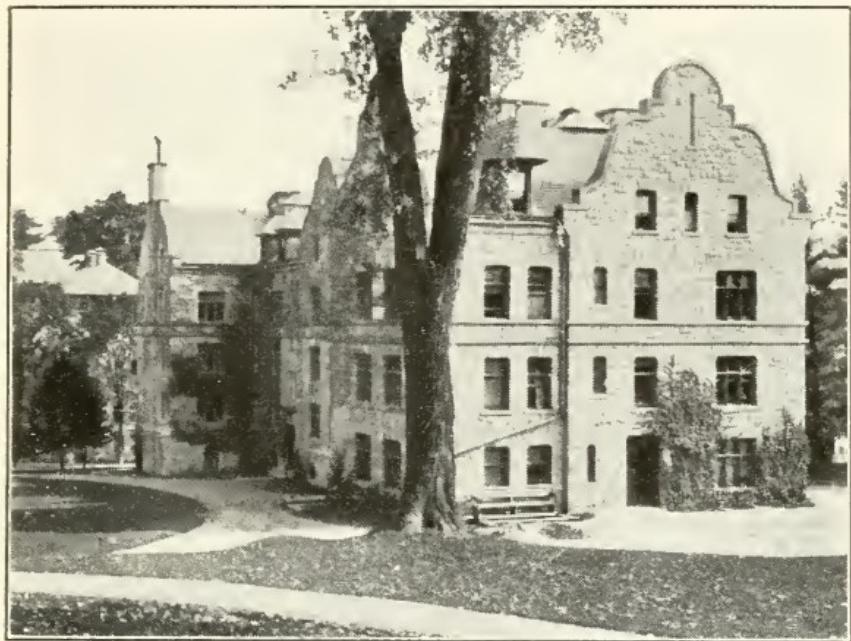
campus in an open field at the end of Hoxsey street. It was the gift of the Hon. David Dudley Field, class of 1825. The Field Memorial Professorship was also endowed by him. His only son graduated from Williams in 1850, and died in 1880.

Just beyond the Berkshire quadrangle is Lawrence Hall, the main library, erected in 1846. The two wings were added to the building in 1890. The donor, Amos Lawrence, was not a graduate of Williams College. His gifts were prompted by his friendship for President Mark Hopkins.

Many objects of interest are to be seen in the college library. Among them is the Keats portrait, painted by the English artist, Joseph Severn, for Mrs. John W. Field, and by her presented to Williams College in 1891. The portrait is placed over the mantel in the east wing of the building. The original, of which this is the replica, hangs in the National Gallery, London.

In the west wing of the library is a case containing the sword and watch of Colonel Ephraim Williams. Here also are his pipe tongs, and silver card case bearing the inscription, "Fort Massachusetts, 1750." In the library will also be found portraits of many early graduates and benefactors of the college. Among them is a painting of Amos Lawrence, which hangs in the central part of the building.

Just beyond the Library is Goodrich Hall, containing recitation rooms and a reference library. This building was erected in 1859, and formerly known as the Alumni Hall Chapel, and used for religious services until 1905. Then it was remodelled and named Goodrich Hall. The original building bearing this name occupied the site of the present chapel.



### MORGAN HALL

The next building is Lasell Gymnasium, erected in 1886, the gift of Josiah M. Lasell. It is provided with everything necessary for physical development, including swimming pool and a running track. The clock in the tower was the gift of Frederick Ferris Thompson.

We now cross Spring street, so named from a spring located here which for years furnished the drinking water for the people living in the neighborhood. On this street are the banks, post office and numerous business places.

Morgan Hall dormitory stands on the corner of Main and Spring streets. It was built in 1882, the gift of E. D. Morgan, governor of New York State in 1883. The building was damaged by fire in 1904, after which the interior was reconstructed, fitted with all modern improvements and made fireproof.

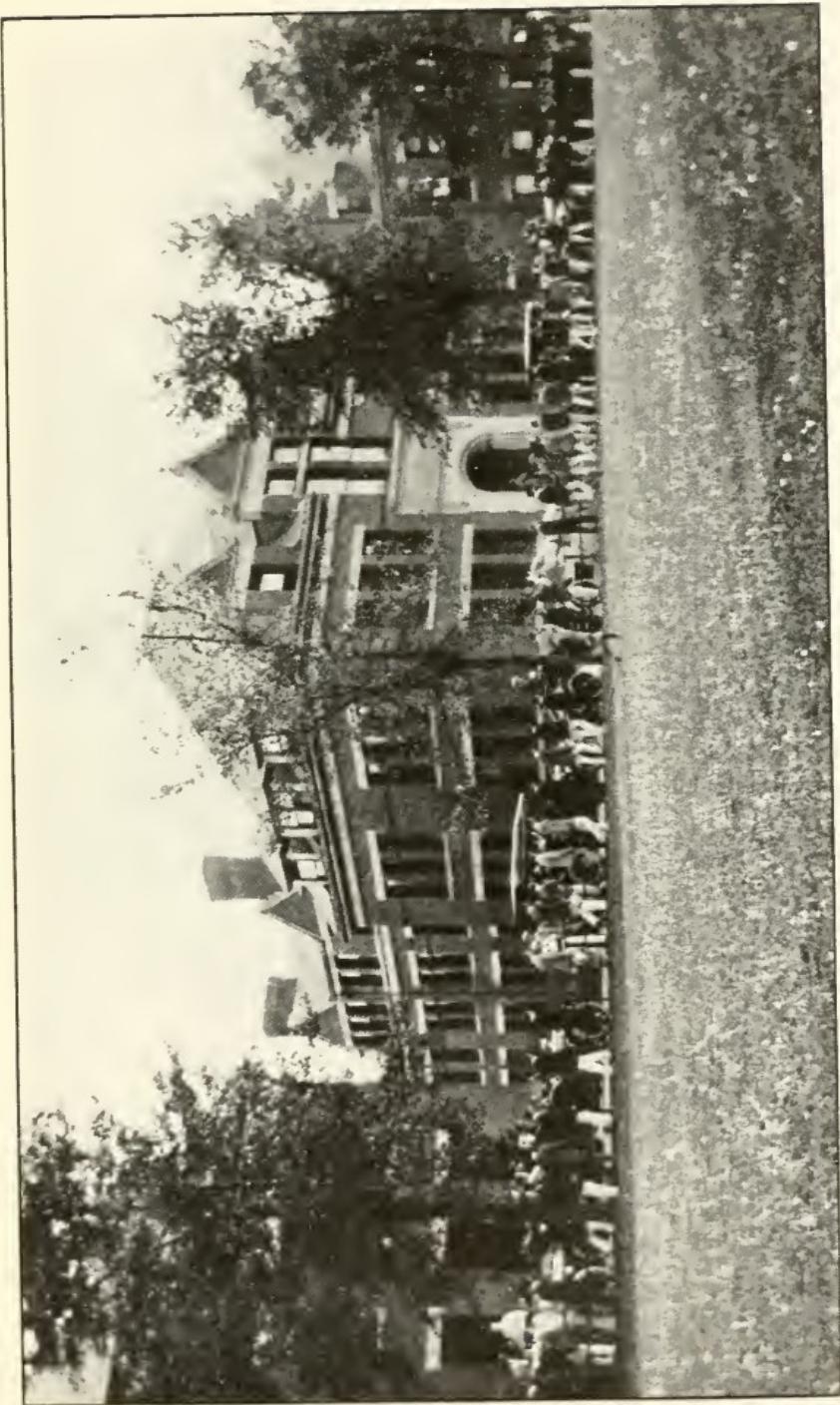
## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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Making a turn to the left after passing Morgan Hall we come to Jesup Hall, erected in 1899, the gift of Morris K. Jesup. It was remodelled in 1908. On the first floor are reading and billiard rooms, offices of the Christian Association and other societies. On the second floor is an auditorium where college and class meetings are held.

Just beyond and facing the campus, are the Thompson Laboratories, erected in 1893, the gift of Frederick Ferris Thompson. The departments of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics are located in these three buildings. Each contains a reference library relating to its particular subject.

On the campus in front of these buildings the Gargoyle election and class singing contest take place on May 30th, after the ball game on Weston Field.



THOMPSON LABORATORIES  
JUNIORS TAKING SEATS ON FENCE PRIOR TO GARGOYLE ELECTION

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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*"Gargoyle* is a self-perpetuating senior society with a maximum membership of twenty men, who are chosen publicly from the members of the junior class, in full standing, after the base ball game on Decoration Day. Men are elected to *Gargoyle* on the basis of the work they have done and the spirit they have shown in behalf of the college. This honor is conferred every year upon some men who have not actually won places on teams or editorial boards, but who have worked hard and consistently. On entering college every freshman has an equal chance to win this distinction. *Gargoyle* has for its object the fostering of Williams spirit and the extension of its influence to create and maintain whatever is for the best welfare of the college."

Standing on the highest point of the campus is West College. This building was first used for the free school. It was built in 1790, and stands in Main street. In the early days the walk went through the center of the building. About 1854 this was changed to its present location at each end of the building. From 1793 to 1797 West College contained dormitory, dining hall, library, recitation rooms and the chapel, the latter in the south end of the building.

Professor A. L. Perry, in "Williamstown and Williams College" gives a detailed description of West College from which we quote the following: "The original twelve windows on the south end of the building were wider than the corresponding sixteen on the northern end, partly because the kitchen and dining room were on the first floor of the south end, and especially because the chapel occupied the second and third floors directly above these, while the

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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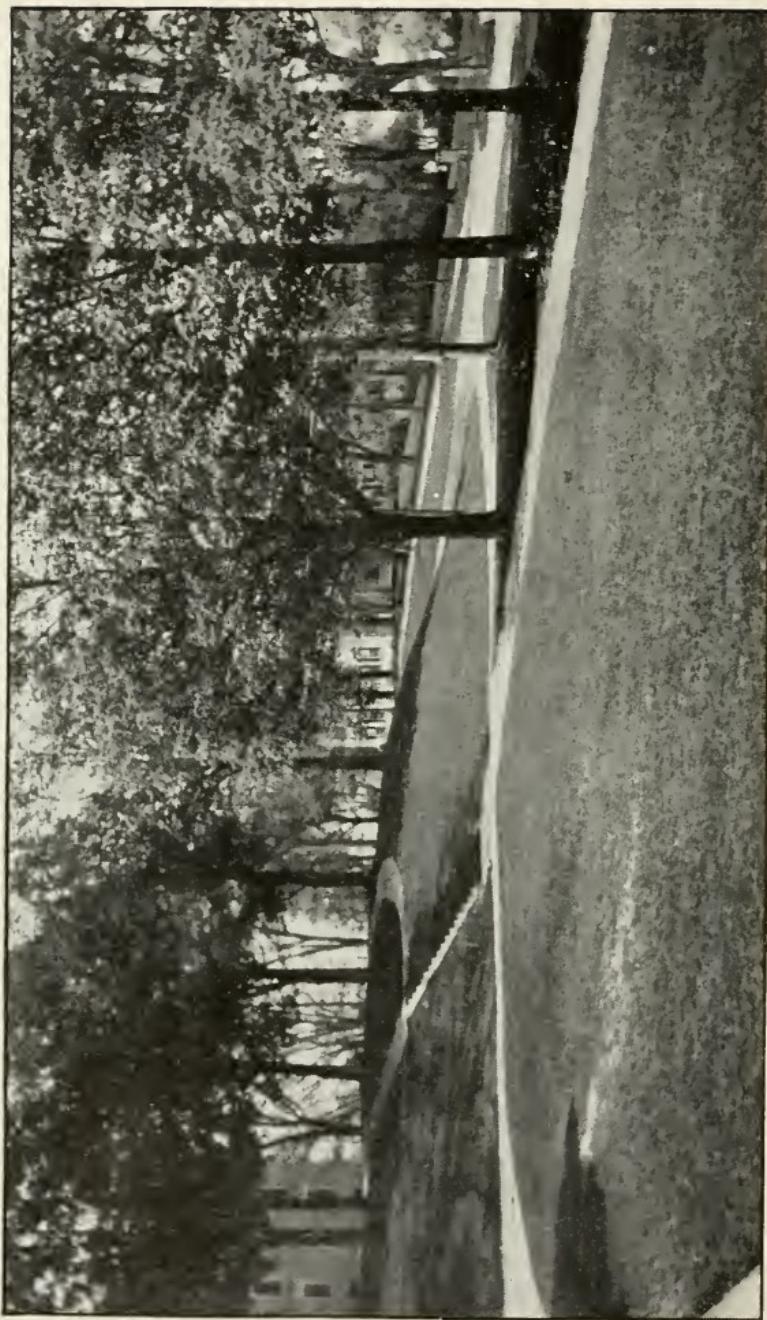


**WEST COLLEGE**

northern end on all the stories was cut wholly into dormitories. Originally the broad hallway passed through the building east and west. The lower hallway was wide enough for two stairways ascending to the second floor in opposite directions from either outer opening or doorway. From the second to the third stories, and from the third to the fourth, there was but one staircase each. These were on the south side of the hall. So much space was accordingly left on the north side, that the first library of the college was kept there, close by the door of entrance to the dormitory room No. 11, in which room William Cullen Bryant slept and studied while he was a member of college.

"On the southern end of the building may still be seen a memorial of the original five-feet-wide windows there,

VIEW OF MAIN STREET NEAR WEST COLLEGE



## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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in the form of upright bricks placed horizontally to fill out to that width above each window of the twelve the space of eighteen inches of new wall by which each window was shortened up on its west side."

In the belfry hung a bell which was rung at sunrise for morning chapel, and later in the day for study hours, recitations, and again in the evening for prayers. This bell was given by David Noble, a trustee of the college in 1793. The chapel remained in West College until Griffin Hall was built in 1828.

Edward Clark Hall is just beyond West College. The original building bearing this name was erected in 1881. It was of stone, and stood on an eminence in front of the Commons. The present building was erected in 1908. A tablet placed in the main hall bears the following inscription: "This building replaces the original structure on another site, the gift to Williams College in 1882 of Edward Clark, LL.D., alumnus 1831, trustee, 1878-1882. Rebuilt by his four grandsons and their mother in 1908."

The first floor is devoted to the Geological Museum, and is open to the public each day of the college year from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. In addition to the collection of choice specimens of minerals, rocks and fossils, is an exhibit of semi-precious and precious stones, said to be the largest and most varied collection owned by any college or university in the country.

Just beyond Clark Hall is the Faculty Club, formerly the home of the Chi Psi fraternity.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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**WILLIAMS INN**

Returning to the Thompson Memorial chapel we find a street leading to Williams Inn, a small home-like hotel open all the year. It was originally the residence of Professor Dodd; afterwards used as a boarding house. Later it was bought by a corporation composed of alumni of the college, and many improvements were made. There are two houses used in connection with the main building. The first of these formerly stood on the site of Grace Hall, and was occupied by Mark Hopkins after he resigned the presidency of the college. The second was for many years occupied by the late Dr. E. B. Parsons.

The house just back of the chapel was moved from Main street when Hopkins Hall was built. It was the first president's residence acquired by the college, and



SIGMA PHI HOUSE

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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was occupied by Presidents Griffin and Hopkins. The part now used as a kitchen was formerly the office of the president.

Hopkins Hall, the administrative building, was erected in memory of President Mark Hopkins in the year 1890.

An unobstructed view of The Dome and Domelet, parts of the Green Mountain range, is to be had from this part of the campus.

Between Hopkins Hall and the Congregational Church, some distance back from the street, is the Sigma Phi fraternity house. This was built from the materials of the Old VanRensselaer House, originally occupying a site in Albany, N. Y. It was purchased by the members of this fraternity, moved here and reconstructed after the original plans. The first house built by the fraternity was on Spring street and is now occupied by H. C. Walden. The first house built by them on the present site was burned in 1893.

The First Congregational Church of Williamstown was organized by the proprietors of the town in the year 1765. The first "meeting-house" was built in 1768, and was located at the upper end of Main street in "the square" now known as Field Memorial Park. The second "meeting-house" was erected in 1798, on the old site and was destroyed by fire in 1866. It was then decided to change the location and the present site on Main street was chosen. Here was erected a brick structure planned to accommodate the crowds attending the college commencement, as well as for church services.

With the completion of Grace Hall auditorium the college need of the church, as a place for commencement

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



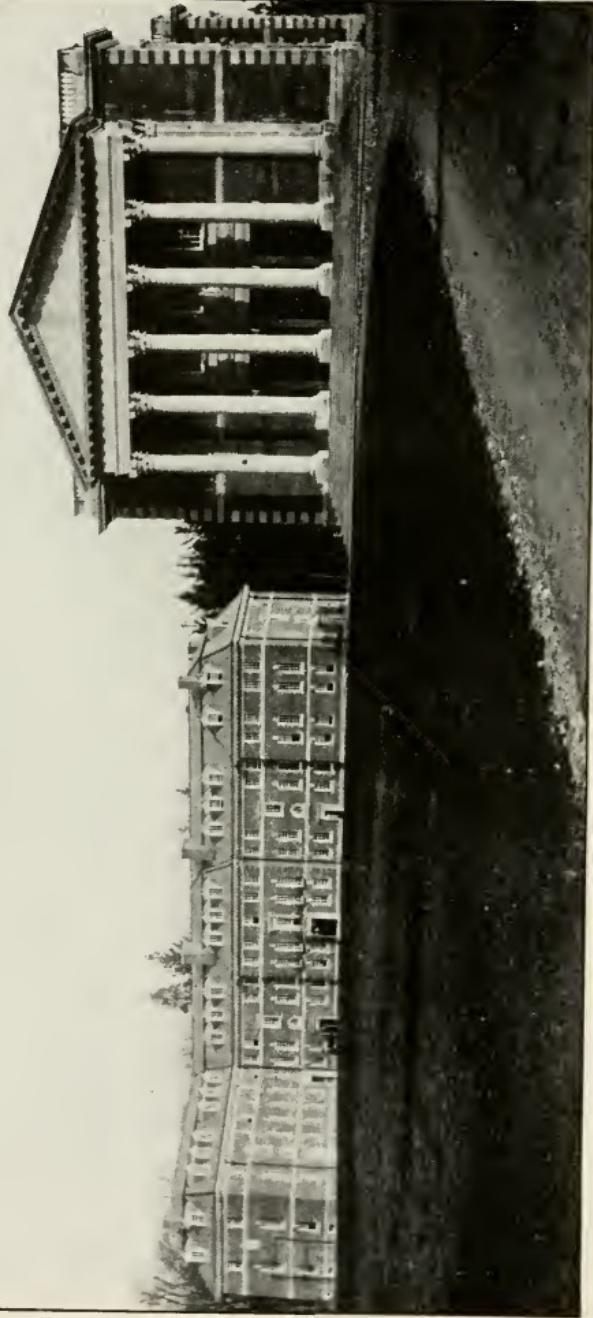
**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**

exercises, ceased. The church was larger than needed by the congregation, and the style of architecture unsuited to the location and surroundings. Plans for remodelling or rebuilding were considered. A new site was offered by the college as well as a contribution toward a new church if accepted, but the parishioners were not in favor of changing the location. Then Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett came forward with the generous offer to rebuild the church at their own expense, and to them the town is indebted for the beautiful colonial edifice occupying this site. The church was dedicated September 27th, 1914.

There is a fine organ in the church which was presented by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett.

Until the year 1834 the college and town united in worship in the Congregational church. In that year an

GRACE HALL AND WILLIAMS HALL



## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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independent church was formed in the college, which exists at the present time.

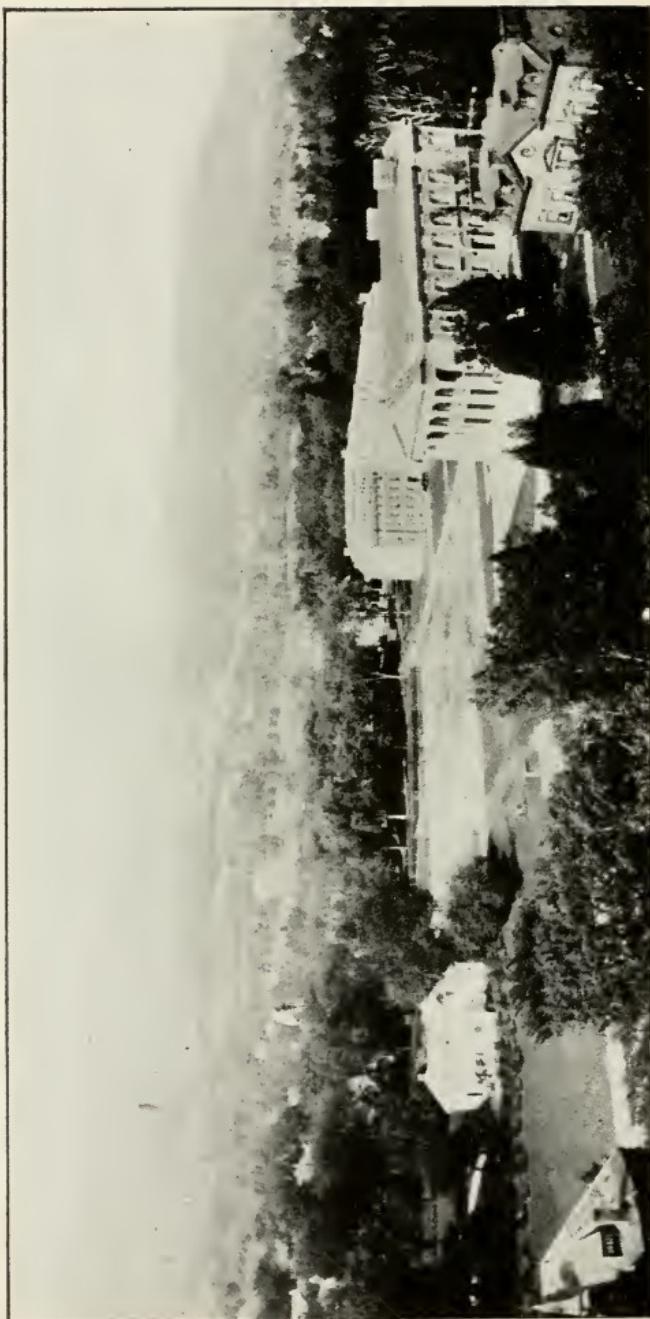
Grace Hall, the gift of the Hon. A. C. Chapin, class of 1869, was completed in 1912, and presented to the college at commencement time by the donor, in memory of his wife Grace Chapin. The architecture is of the early Georgian style, as it is found in the collegiate centers of England. All the richness of decoration is confined to the interior where the woodwork is of the most elaborate type. On the wall at the rear of the stage is a magnificent piece of Flemish tapestry of the 16th century, portraying the triumph of David, and bearing the inscription "Franciscus Spiringius fecit."

The hall contains a four manual and echo organ of eighty-eight stops, with movable console, which ranks among the finest organs in the country. This hall is used for commencement exercises, and all large gatherings connected with college life.

Williams Hall, the dormitory near Grace Hall was completed in June, 1912, and has accommodations for about ninety-six students. The building was erected as an investment for the fund raised by the alumni to increase the salaries of the professors.

Just back of Grace Hall in Mission Park stands the Haystack Monument, which marks the birthplace of foreign missions.

The College cemetery adjoins Mission Park. Here are buried many who were connected with the college, among them the first president, Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, and Rev. Mark Hopkins, fourth president of the college,—also Rev. Henry Hopkins, who died in 1908.



VIEW OF GRACE HALL FROM CHAPEL TOWER

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

On Main street beyond the church is the house occupied by the college president. This was built in 1801, by General Samuel Sloan. It was bought by Nathan Jackson who presented it to the college for a president's house. At the time it was built it "surpassed in size and elegance any house in the town." Some additions and alterations have been made at different times, but the main part is practically the same as when built. The front doorway is especially beautiful in design.

Just beyond the grounds surrounding the President's house is Park street, on which stands St. John's Episcopal Church, built of cobble stones from neighboring fields. In this church was baptised on May 2nd, 1915, Francis Woodrow Sayre, grandson of President Wilson.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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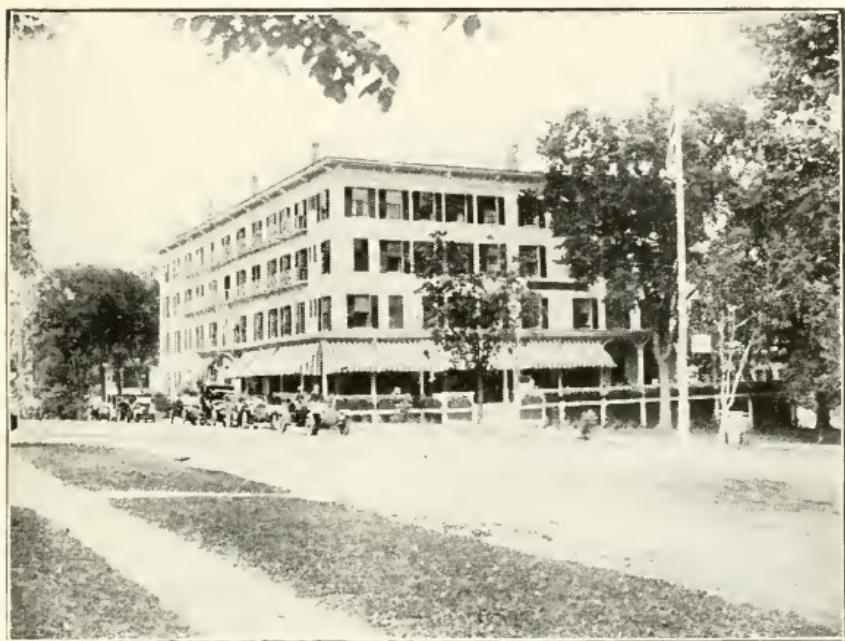
Next to the church is the Friendship House used for social gatherings. Just beyond are the home of the rector, Rev. J. Franklin Carter, the Theta Delta Chi fraternity house, then several private residences. Beyond these, set back from the street, is the Psi Upsilon fraternity. On the right side of the street set in the park is the old infirmary, and just beyond is the new brick infirmary, erected in 1911, the gift of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson. This building is fire-proof and fitted with all modern facilities, including an X-ray apparatus. There is also an isolated contagion ward. During the college year the building is in charge of a matron and resident nurse.

Further on, this street joins the main road to Vermont and New York states.

On the north side of Main street beyond Park street are several private houses all of which were built many years ago. They are now occupied by members of the college faculty. The house next to the Greylock Hotel was used as a boarding house in 1854 and Frederick Ferris Thompson took his meals there part of the time while in college.

The Greylock Hotel was built in 1873. The annex was brought from across the street to its present site. The first "Inn" of the town was built on this site in 1780, when the whole town centered around the "square", and was known as the "Mansion House". The old house burned in 1870.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



**GREYLOCK HOTEL**

On the south side of Main street just beyond the Faculty Club is Hoxsey street, named for S. V. R. Hoxsey, who owned considerable land in this neighborhood.

On the corner of Hoxsey and Main streets is the home of the Chi Psi fraternity. Just beyond is the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house, and beyond that the Phi Delta Theta.

Stetson Place, named for Francis Lynde Stetson, is a short street opened a few years ago. The Beta Theta Pi fraternity house is located on the west side of this street.

The Alpha Delta Phi house occupies a large plot of ground on Main street and just beyond on the corner of Main and South streets is the Zeta Psi house.

Main street is here divided by Field Park. Con-

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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tinuing on the south side we pass the Delta Psi house, or St. Anthony Hall, and next to that the private residence of Mr. N. H. Sabin, beyond which is the beginning of Glen street.

On the other side of the park stands the Kappa Alpha Lodge, formerly the summer home of Mr. Harley T. Proctor. A little further on after descending a steep incline we come to a drive which leads into Fort Hoosac Place. On the corner is a gambrel-roofed house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. In the yard is a walnut tree planted by President Wilson for his infant grandson, Francis Woodrow Sayre, at the time of his christening, May 2nd, 1915. The tree was presented by Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College.

Continuing, this street crosses "Doctor Brook," so called when the first village doctor lived in the house across the bridge, next to Westlawn cemetery.

In this cemetery are buried many of the early settlers of Williamstown whose names are connected with its history.

Proceeding we come to the summer residence of Mr. Alvah K. Laurie, formerly known as the Danforth homestead. The view from this point is one of the finest in the town.

Beyond, the road leads over Petersburg mountain into New York state. On this mountain, some distance from the highway, is a cavern about fifty feet deep, known as "snow hole," as it contains several feet of snow throughout the year, and visitors to the spot often indulge in snowballing their companions even on a hot day in summer. The ways and by-ways committee of the College Good Government Club have recently blazed a trail and put up markers to aid "hikers" in finding the place. This same committee have also blazed and marked trails on other mountains about the town.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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Going back to Field Park and following Glen street we are led to the juncture of Cold Spring and Bee Hill roads. By following the latter quite a way up the hill one will find a path leading to a wild and beautiful spot in the woods known as Flora's Glen where tradition says William Cullen Bryant received the inspiration for his best work, "Thanatopsis."

In contradiction to this tradition we find that Richard Henry Stoddard, in the introduction to his work entitled "Bryant's Poetical Works," quotes "The Bryant Homestead Book" (1870) as authority that the poem "Thanatopsis" was composed at Cummington, Mass., the birth-place of the author, the year after leaving Williams College.

The Cold Spring road is one of Williamstown's most beautiful drives. It leads to Torrey's woods, a natural forest, through which the road winds in an enchanting way. Arriving at the school house one may turn to the left and continue to South Williamstown, returning from there by the Green River road. Or, one may continue beyond the school house, through another wooded drive, make a turn to the right, and come back to the town over the Bee Hill road, which affords one of the most charming views of the "Hopper" and Greylock mountain, the highest point in the state. In 1799 the Bee Hill road became a part of the public turnpike between Troy, N. Y., and Greenfield, Mass., connecting in North Adams with the road over Hoosac Mountain.

To reach the Taconic Golf Club grounds we follow South street which has its beginning at Field Park. Near the corner of Main street is the Pilgrim Inn. This house originally stood opposite the Greylock hotel on the corner

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



**BARDWELL HOUSE**

of North and Main streets, and was moved to its present location about 1875.

The house just beyond is the summer home of Mrs. John B. Kellogg. This formerly belonged to the Sigma Phi fraternity and its original site was on Main street.

Opposite this is the home of Mrs. John B. Gale surrounded with beautiful shrubbery and well kept lawn.

Just beyond is the home of Prof. S. F. Clarke. Adjoining this property is the residence occupied by Dr. Franklin Carter, former president of the college.

Standing next to this, surrounded by a hedge, is the home of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity.

The small white house next to the Golf Club grounds is known as the Bardwell house, occupied by Mrs. Mehitable Bardwell about 1806. She was much interested in

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



**RUSTIC SEAT ON STONE HILL ROAD**

the early religious movement in the town, and at her invitation some of the students met at her home every Saturday evening for prayer-meetings. Among these students were the five men whose names are connected with the Haystack Monument. This house formerly occupied a site on Main street, where the President's house stands, but was moved to its present location in 1801.

From the Club House veranda one gets a view of the city of North Adams and a glimpse of the Mohawk trail over Hoosac Mountain. A little to the right in the distance are the summer homes of E. C. Gale, James M. Ide, George P. Ide, Robert Cluett, and G. A. Cluett, all residents of Troy, N. Y. The mountain view beyond is known as "the Hopper."

Opposite the Club House, is the summer home of E. P. Mann, of Troy. Continuing past the golf grounds

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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**SMEDLEY HOUSE**

and ascending Stone Hill we see nestled on the mountain side, the summer home of Bentley W. Warren of Boston, a trustee of Williams College. The walk over Stone Hill takes one through beautiful woods, with rocky cliffs at some points. This road in olden days was the only route from the state of Vermont to the southern part of the county.

North street has its beginning at the Greylock Hotel. Here are located the Delta Upsilon and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity houses. The road further on joins Buckley street where there are several large summer homes, and this leads to Northwest Hill, a very slighty spot. This road continues to Pownal, Vt.

The most interesting old house in town is on the lower  
*Page forty-six*

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

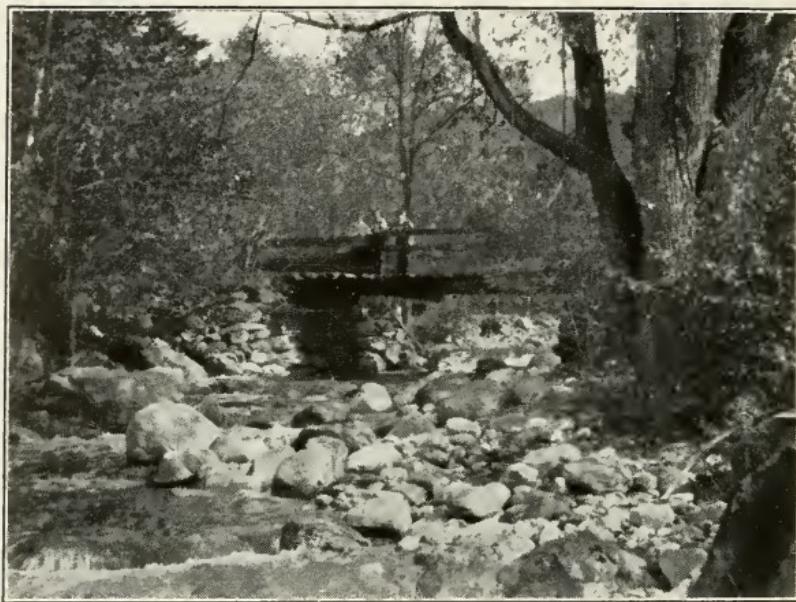


**MINISTER'S HOUSE**  
**South Williamstown Road**

end of Main street, just beyond Eastlawn cemetery. It was built in 1772, by Nehemiah Smedley, and has continued to be occupied by his descendants to the present day. In the cellar is a large built-in stone oven, in which bread was baked for the soldiers, the eldest son of Nehemiah Smedley taking the bread to Bennington to feed the troops the day after the battle of August 16th, 1777. On the back part of the house are the original hand-made clapboards, put on with hand-wrought nails.

Another old house is on the lower part of Main street, the second house below the Baptist church. It is known as the Sherman homestead. The "L" is the original "regulation" house and was built in 1765.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



**BROAD BROOK NEAR SAND SPRINGS**

The Colonial house on the corner of Main and Southworth streets was built about 1795 by Daniel Day. The long pillars on either side of the doorway were carved from solid tree trunks. These pillars and other ornamental parts of the house were made near Boston and transported over Hoosac Mountain by ox-teams.

On the Green River road going toward South Williamstown, we pass the house occupied by the Rev. Seth Swift when he became the minister here in 1779. He also planted the large pine tree which stands on the lawn and which designated it as the minister's residence. The house is a gambrel-roofed structure, and stands on the lot originally set aside for the minister of the town.

Among the places to be reached by trolley from Wil-

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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liamstown are Pownal and Bennington in the state of Vermont. The ride is one of the most beautiful in this region. This trip takes one past a suburb of Williamstown known as White Oaks, so called because in the early days there was much white timber growing there. Broad Brook is a very beautiful little stream which here comes down the mountain side and farther on flows into the Hoosac river.

The trolley makes a stop at Sand Springs Grove, which is used for picnics. A driveway leads to the famous Sand Springs, a health resort for the Indians of the Five Nations, and for white men since 1762. The water bubbles up through fine sand flowing 400 gallons per minute, and has a mean temperature throughout the year of 76 degrees. The water is absolutely free from lime, and is very beneficial to those troubled with diseases of the blood. This water is used in the manufacture of Sand Springs ginger ale. Bath houses and plunge baths have been erected here. There is a hotel on the grounds which is open during the summer season.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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### ITEMS OF INTEREST CONNECTED WITH WILLIAMS COLLEGE

*Amos Eaton*, one of the first natural scientists in the country was graduated with the class of 1799. He taught in the college for many years and while here constructed a theory concerning the geological formation of the Taconic range which still stands approved.

*William Cullen Bryant*, member of the class of 1813, roomed in West College. His roommate, John Avery, went to Yale in his sophomore year, and Bryant, with the intention of following him, received honorable dismissal from the college, but pecuniary affairs prevented him from going to Yale. In one of his published letters he said that he wished he had remained at Williams as the expenses were less and he could probably have completed his course here. In 1819 he was given the honorary degree of M. A. In 1863 he was placed in full standing in his class, and his name enrolled as a regular alumnus of the college.

*Williams Alumni*—The Society of the Alumni of Williams College was organized commencement day 1821. Asa Burbank, class of 1797, was made the first president. John Woodbridge, class of 1804, delivered the first oration in 1823.

*Nathaniel Hawthorne* spent one summer in this vicinity in 1838, and attended commencement at Williams College Aug. 15th. In his "Passages from American notebooks" there is a full account of the doings of the day in the town, although not much of commencement itself. In this book he speaks of visiting a marble quarry near North Adams, where he saw the disk of a sun dial "as large as the top of a hogshead," and learned that the dial

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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was to be set up near the old observatory. It is still in existence and it is hoped that the trustees or alumni will see fit to restore it to its former place.

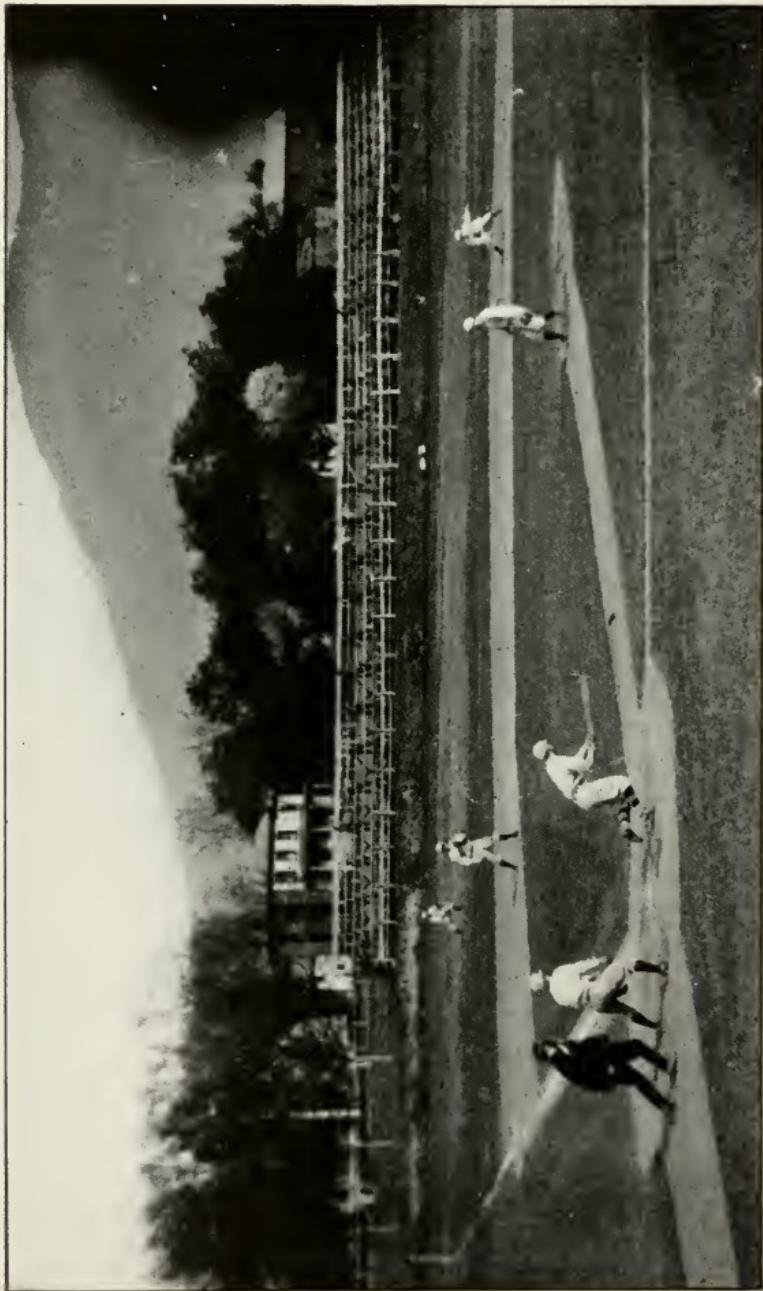
*James A. Garfield*, twentieth president of the United States, was graduated in the class of 1856. He roomed in West and South College dormitories during the years he spent here. He taught in the school in Pownal, Vt., and also at times on Sundays preached in Pownal, as well as in Berlin and Petersburg, N. Y., situated on the other side of the Taconic range.

*The Royal Purple*, Williams color, was adopted in 1865. From a letter written by Mr. Eugene M. Jerome, of the class of 1867, and published in Williams Alumni Review in 1910, we quote the following: "Early in the summer of 1865 the Williams base-ball team were leaving for the final game of the series against Harvard, and my sister and a cousin of mine, learning that Harvard had adopted the Magenta as its college color, while Williams had none, went and bought some royal purple ribbon and made small rosettes. Pinning one on each member of the team, they said: 'Let this Royal Purple be the Williams color, and may it bring you victory over Harvard.' The game was handsomely won and the Royal Purple floated from the mast-head the next day."

*Eugene Field* was a member of the class of 1872, but only completed his sophomore year, leaving college in 1870.

*Charles Cuthbert Hall* was a graduate of the class of 1872. He preached the dedication sermon in the Thompson Memorial Chapel.

*The induction of President Harry A. Garfield* took place on October 7th, 1908, the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the college. The exercises



WESTON FIELD

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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were attended by representatives from colleges and universities from all parts of the United States.

*The Faculty* at the present time numbers between fifty and sixty. The number of students is about five hundred.

*Gargoyle Gate*, built in 1904, is at the entrance of Weston Field, where all athletic sports take place. We quote from the Williams Record of Nov. 14th, 1904: "The erection of a formal entrance to Weston Field is the beginning of an effort to make this part of the campus attractive and striking." The stone used in its construction was from Goodrich Hall which formerly stood on the present chapel site.

The amount of money expended for buildings on the campus from June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1912, was \$1,339,-431.51. This included the building of Clark Hall, Grace Hall, and the Chapel.

The stone used in building Morgan Hall, Goodrich Hall, Lasell Gymnasium, and Hopkins Observatory, was procured from the stone ledge on Bee Hill, which can be seen from the Cold Spring road. The stone in the lower part of Currier Hall was obtained near North Adams. The bricks used in West and East Colleges, were made in town, supposedly on property now owned by the Kappa Alpha fraternity, as signs of a former brick kiln were discovered there several years ago.

One of the most festive occasions at Williams is designated as the "week of the 30th," and takes place in May. It is the time of the Sophomore Prom, and house parties, with base ball games, dramatics, etc., following each other in hurried succession.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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The "Alpine Club of Williamstown," the first organization in the United States for mountain climbing, was formed by Prof. Albert Hopkins in May, 1864. The object of the club was "to explore the interesting places in the vicinity, to become acquainted to some extent at least, with the natural history of the localities."

While this club no longer exists in the college, a day in October is annually set aside for mountain climbing, and is known as Mountain Day. Many of the students climb Greylock mountain on this day, by the Hopper trail, or going by trolley to Cheshire and climbing from that point. A steel tower was erected on the summit in 1889. From this tower seventy-two mountain peaks can be seen. The height of Greylock is 3,505 feet above sea level. The State Reservation includes more than 8,000 acres. A small house is located at the summit and occupied by the family of the superintendent of the reservation. A few rooms are reserved for the accommodation of mountain climbers who may wish to remain over night and view the sunrise. This house is open from May until late in the fall.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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To give one an idea of the College life in the early days we quote from a letter written by William Hyde, class of 1826, at the request of Prof. A. L. Perry, and published by him in "Williamstown and Williams College:" "When I entered college in 1822 Dr. Griffin had been president but one year. The number of students was small. Many had left with Dr. Moore for Amherst and other colleges. The senior class numbered only seven. The college had been under a cloud and its continuance in doubt. We entered a class of about twenty-five. The only college buildings were the West College, and the East College, (since burned) and a small wooden building used by Prof. Dewey for chemistry. Blackboards were not known in my college course. We drew our diagrams on paper and used slates in algebra; while Prof. Dewey drew his illustrations and worked his problems with chalk on the floor of the recitation room, when lecturing on natural philosophy and astronomy. There was not a carpet on any floor, except in the room of the excellent Prof. Kellogg in the West College. He had an open Franklin stove, and close box stoves were in the recitation rooms; in all other rooms open fire places. The chapel, then in West college, had one stove, but no fire in it when we went to prayers at 6 o'clock on cold winter mornings. The scriptures were read by the light of tallow candles and the prayers were none too short. The students were generally poor; many, like myself, the sons of ministers with scanty salaries and large families. Economy was necessary and easily practised. We bought wood at \$2 per cord, cut it ourselves and carried it to our rooms. Prof. Kellogg did the same. This was exercise and amusement. We had no base ball or boating clubs, but kicked foot ball. Washing cost about

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

17 cents per week. I paid usually \$1.17 per week for board. Livery bills were small and cigars seldom seen. There were two professors, Dewey and Kellogg, with salaries of \$800. Tutors were employed for a year or two at \$400. We worshipped with the town in the church. Dr. Griffin supplied every third Sabbath, when Mr. Gridley preached at South Williamstown, and frequently at other times. He was called the "prince of preachers." There were two or three seasons of special religious interest in my time in college. Dr. Griffin preached with great power in the church, in the chapel, and in the school houses packed full. The candles would go out for want of oxygen, so great was the press. The whole town was moved as was the college. Many were converted who have been prominent in the ministry and as missionaries. I never heard such powerful presentation of truth."

## OLD CUSTOMS AT WILLIAMS

Chip Day—"Our recreation days were two during the year, one in the spring called 'chip day,' when we raked up the chips and cleaned the college grounds. The other day was called 'tree day' when we set out trees. Most of the trees about the college grounds and up and down the Main street were set out by the students under the supervision of Professor Albert Hopkins. Another day was called 'gravel day' when we gravelled the walks and the fines of those who did not work paid for the teams."

*Boyhood reminisceneses, by Keyes Danforth.*

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN



**HAYSTACK MONUMENT**

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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### HAYSTACK PRAYER MEETING

In the spring of 1805 there was a religious revival in Williamstown. A few of the college students came under the influence of this movement and used to meet in the open fields for prayer meetings. One place of meeting was under a large willow tree some distance south of West College. A number of willows now mark this spot on Walden street, offshoots of the original tree, which was struck by lightning and partially destroyed in 1864.

Another place of meeting was in a grove of maples on Sloan's meadow to the north of West College. During one of these meetings a thunder shower forced the students to take shelter under a haystack which happened to be near. That which took place at this meeting is best told in a letter written by Byram Green, one of the men present. This letter is published in full in "Williamstown and Williams College" by A. L. Perry, and from it the following is quoted:

"The prayer-meeting becomes interesting to the Christian community, because it was then and there proposed to send the Gospel to the pagans of Asia, and to the disciples of Mohammed. Samuel J. Mills, and James Riehards, Francis L. Robbins, Harvey Loomis, and Byram Green were present. The afternoon was oppressively warm. \* \* \* \* We left the grove and went under the haystack to protect us from the approaching storm.

The subject of conversation under the haystack was the moral darkness of Asia. Mills proposed to send the Gospel to that "dark and heathen land, and said that we could do it if we would."

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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Years afterward, when the haystack prayer meeting had become famous in the history of missions, Byram Green, the writer of the letter just quoted, came to Williamstown, and in company with Prof. Albert Hopkins walked over the meadow for the purpose of locating the place where the haystack had been. Although the years had done much to change the appearance of the place, Mr. Green, remembering certain old maple trees, was able to locate the spot. This is now marked by a suitable monument which was presented to the college by Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio, class of 1824. The monument was dedicated with appropriate services on July 28th, 1867.

The commencement exercises always include a missionary service around this monument, which is attended by many noted preachers and missionaries.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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The following are selected from the "Songs of Williams" as being of most interest to visitors, and most frequently heard:

### THE MOUNTAINS

*Dr. Washington Gladden, '59*

O proudly rise the monarchs of our mountain land  
With their kingly forest robes to the sky,  
Where Alma Mater dwelleth with her chosen band,  
And the peaceful river floweth gently by.

*Chorus—*

The mountains! the mountains! we greet them with a song,

Whose echoes, rebounding their woodland heights along,  
Shall mingle with anthems that winds and mountains sing,  
Till hill and valley gaily, gaily ring.

Beneath their peaceful shadows may old Williams stand  
Till sun and mountains nevermore shall be,  
The glory and the honor of our mountain land,  
And the dwelling of the gallant and the free.

This is the oldest American college song written by an undergraduate, and is known as "Williams Hymn".

### ALMA MATER SONG

*D. W. Marrin, '01*

Come, raise a song to Alma Mater  
As from her temples we repair,  
And on her altar lay our offerings  
Ere we leave her tender care.

*Chorus—Hail to Williams! our Alma Mater!*

To our mother tried and true  
May we ever stand at her own right hand  
And do what she bids us to do.

Where'er the tide of life may bear us,  
Although we wander far from home,  
Whenever Alma Mater calls us,  
May we hear her voice and come.

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### THE ROYAL PURPLE

*F. W. Memmott, '95*

*F. D. Goodwin, '95*

If you ask us why our mother  
Took the purple for her choice,  
And why each loyal brother  
At its beauty should rejoice,  
'Tis because this color choosing,  
Wise monarchs wear with pride,  
And when our boys seem losing,  
The purple stems the tide.

*Chorus—*

Some vaunt the crimson, some the blue,  
And some their honest green;  
We're to the regal color true  
Of Berkshire's peerless queen.  
Tho' rivals fain would scorn it—  
And mingle it with white—  
It's the grand old Royal Purple  
And we triumph in its might.  
They may drive us back by inches,  
We strive to get the ball;  
We hold our own by clinches,  
Their gains are always small;  
Their rushes may be clever,  
Their interference fine;  
Then comes their last endeavor,  
We're on our "Five-yard Line."

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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### COME FILL YOUR GLASSES UP

*Harry S. Patterson, '96*

(To the tune of Sousa's "Corcoran Cadets")

Come fill your glasses up

To Williams, to Williams, to Williams;

Come fill your loving cup

To Williams, to Williams, to Williams;

We will drink the wine to-night,

Drink the wine that makes hearts light;

Come fill your glasses up,

To Williams, to Williams, to Williams.

Come sing our marching song

To Williams, to Williams, to Williams;

Sing as we march along

From Williams, from Williams, from Williams:

We will rally on Pratt field,

We will make our rivals yield;

Victory shall crown the shield

Of Williams, of Williams, of Williams.

## A DAY IN WILLIAMSTOWN

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